



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

SELECTED POETRY.

The Old Song.

BY MRS. L. A. K. DROSS.

Oh, sing again the dear old strain
My mother sang to me,
When holy rays, of earlier days,
Gleamed through our threshold tree!
The sunset low, in purple glow,
Crested the sacred hill;
She lingered there, in that old chair—
Mother! I see thee still.

The low-eaved roof, with mossy roof,
And creepers trailing o'er;
The story long, the dear old song,
Beside that oak door,
The eyes that shone, the melting tone
Of that sweet voice still come,
When silvered hair and plaintive prayer—
A host of memories of my home!

Long years have fled; the vines are dead,
And withered that old tree;
And nevermore, beside that door,
Will mother sing to me!
But golden gleams of halcyon themes
Will linger to the last;
I cherish still, with sacred thrill,
The ashes of the past!
Then sing again that dear old strain
When holy rays of earlier days,
Gleamed through our threshold tree.

POLITICAL.

New Postage Act.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post-office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter.

Under this law the post-master will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has endorsed his or her name, and place of residence, without direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the time for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be written on the letter.

A simple business card, printed on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, in writing, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when re-mailed.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, the date of re-mailing, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "returned letters" received. In making up mails, the number of such letters sent should be specially noted on Post Bills.

Send copies to the Dead Letter office weekly, twice a month, monthly, or once in six weeks, according to the classification of Regulation 181.

Across the face of such letters should be plainly written or stamped the words "Returned to writer."

Such letters are in no case to be advertised, either at the office to which originally addressed or at the one to which returned.

No additional postage is chargeable for returning letters to the writers.

DEAD LETTERS.

Post-masters are particularly enjoined to endorse on letters treated as "dead," under 14th chapter of the Regulations, the reasons for returning them; also to mark "as required by section 197. Section 187, requiring letters from foreign countries to be returned at the expiration of one month, after having been duly advertised, is repealed.—Such letters should be retained, like others, three months after advertising them. They should be put up in separate packages, and marked "Foreign Dead Letters." Letters described in section 188 should be returned immediately, and not retained one month.

ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Post-masters will be careful to advertise letters, as directed by section 181 of the Regulations.

The majority of offices advertise only once in three months, whereas even the smallest offices are required to advertise once in six weeks.

All the city offices should regularly exchange advertised lists, and examine them, with a view to discover mis-directed letters.

It is equally important such exchanges should be made between all offices, of whatever class, having the same or similar names.

The following Acts have also been passed, and are now in force, viz:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING PUBLISHERS TO PRINT ON THEIR PAPERS THE DATE WHEN SUBSCRIPTIONS EXPIRE, AND IN RELATION TO THE POSTAGE ON DROP LETTERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of section third of the Act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, establishing the rate of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows, namely:

Second. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to

whom it is to be sent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post-office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

Approved April 3, 1860.
Sections in Post-office appropriation act, approved June 15, 1860:

Provided, however, That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post-office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the post-master, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers shall not be exceeding one cent, each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services. And the Postmaster-General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the outside stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expenses of collecting letters, or towards the increase of the carrier's fund, as he may deem just or equitable.

The first section of the Act of third April, authorizes publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

The second section provides that the postage upon drop letters shall be but one cent, notwithstanding they may be delivered by carriers. The postage should be prepaid by stamps; and when the letter, thus prepaid, is taken to or delivered from the office by carrier, the postmaster will credit the whole of the postage to the carrier's fund, and charge the same to the Department.

The proviso in the first section of the Act of 15th June, 1860, requires postmasters to deliver newspapers or periodicals to clubs from a furnished list, when the list, with a quarter's postage in advance, is handed to them, but not otherwise. This modifies section 141 of General Regulations.

The second section of said Act reduces the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers to one cent, and authorizes the establishment of boxes at side stations.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, must be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional, and the senders do not wish to prepay. Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing what is the exact postage in each case, and affix to the covers postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon.

The use of the office dating or post-marking stamp in cancelling postage stamps is objectionable, inasmuch as it performs the cancelling imperfectly, and in most cases the date and name of the office are more or less illegible. Hereafter, therefore, postmasters will cancel the stamps with a separate instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or by making several heavy crosses or parallel lines upon each stamp with a pen dipped in good black writing ink. An omission to cancel the postage stamps effectually, or to stamp the letters plainly, will be regarded as serious cause for censure, if not removal. It is the imperative duty of postmasters to report to the Appointment Office every instance of failure on the part of any office to cancel postage stamps.

In ordering postage stamps, blanks, rating stamps, &c., postmasters will be particular to write a separate letter for each article required, as the orders are filed in different Bureaus of the Department. (See chapter on Organization of the Department in front of Postoffice List.)

Postmasters are hereby instructed to post up this circular in their respective offices, and to see that the foregoing laws and regulations are duly observed.

J. HOLT, Postmaster-General,
Postoffice Department, July 23, 1860.

The True Issue in the Presidential Campaign.

The country is now on the verge of the most dangerous crisis in its history. Young, vigorous and prosperous beyond parallel in the world's history, daily expanding its territory, increasing its population and multiplying its resources, the republic, to the external observer, presents a most magnificent example to the benefits of her institutions, cherished and supported by a happy, industrious, patriotic and united people. But beneath this fair outside there lurks a hidden danger which threatens, before many years have passed away, to overthrow the fabric, and bury in its ruins the liberties so dearly earned with the blood of our ancestors.

It would be idle to deny that in the present position of our political affairs the dissolution of the confederacy is more than probable. The country is on the eve of that great struggle—that sectional conflict which was initiated by the old-fashioned abolitionists twenty-five years ago, and the first fruits of which was predicted by Mr. Calhoun immediately before he died. That accomplished and far-seeing statesman declared that the anti-slavery agitation, which had already divided the Baptist, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, would in due course of time break up all the political parties of the day. And we find that this question did divide and ruin the old whig party, that it killed the Know Nothing or American organization, and that now it has given the death blow to the once powerful and well drilled democratic party. The democratic party has ceased to exist. There are now two great sectional partisan organizations in the United States—the one a Southern party,

supporting Mr. Breckinridge, and the other the Northern abolition faction, represented by Mr. Lincoln. These are the only vital parties and real nominations for the consideration of the masses. The other nominations for the Presidency are merely personal, and have no weight. Breckinridge and Lincoln will have the electoral votes; the other candidates will enjoy the empty honor of running for the Presidency and being beaten. The line has been drawn between the two sections of the country, and the struggle for political supremacy on the part of the North, and political equality on the part of the South, has already commenced.

That is the real state of the case as it stands. And it remains for the conservative men of the Middle and Western States to say what course shall be taken to avert the danger that threatens the country. The question is a most important one. It is far above any party considerations. The matter has gone so far that the politicians have no longer any control over it. At such a time every man should consult interests which are above personal preferences and party ties. We need not point to the inevitable money panic, the breaking down of the commercial, mining and manufacturing interests of the Union. All this suggest itself to the mind of every man who has anything at stake in the country. We may, however, suggest that the only way by which the peace of the country can be preserved is by uniting all the opposition against Lincoln upon one candidate the one who alone is sure of the Southern States. If the conservative men of the North can be aroused to a sense of their danger, so as to combine for Mr. Breckinridge, then Lincoln may be defeated; but, on the other hand, if the black republican candidate should be elected, we can expect nothing but renewed and more bitter agitation, ending finally in the disruption of the confederacy and consequent downfall of the republic. Men and brethren ponder upon these things!—N. Y. Herald.

A Douglas Meeting in Savannah.
The Savannah papers contain an account of a Douglas meeting in that city. Resolutions were offered endorsing the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. The News says:

When the resolutions were offered, Col. A. R. Lawton rose and stated that himself and many others had attended to hear the distinguished speaker who was to address the meeting, and in response to a general invitation to the public. He desired to know if all the Democrats in the hall were expected to vote, or if the vote was to be confined to the friends of Douglas and Johnson. He asked the question in order that himself and friends might know their proper position in the meeting.

The Chairman replied that this was a meeting of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, and that no others were expected to vote on the resolutions.

Col. Lawton expressed himself satisfied. He had simply asked the question for information, in order that himself and his Democratic friends might not be misunderstood.

The chair then put the resolutions on their passage, when from twenty-five to thirty voices, according to our own opinion, and that of others, responded in the affirmative.

Gov. Johnson was then introduced to the audience by Martin J. Ford, Esq., in a neat and appropriate address.

Several times, when in the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Yancey, of Ala., and to the regular Democratic nominees, Breckinridge and Lane, there were enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, calling for remonstrance on the part of the speaker, who stated that he had no desire to offend any one, and as his opponents were "largely in the majority," they could afford, and he hoped they would be magnanimous. Once, when he spoke of Mr. Yancey as a disunionist, there were a number of hisses, but a large majority of the audience were evidently disposed to give him a respectful and attentive hearing.

After the speaker retired, there was a general call for Hon. Henry R. Jackson, who, however, declined to address them there, it being a Douglas meeting, and the hall being theirs for the evening. Three cheers were given for Breckinridge and Lane, and as the crowd left the building, they still called for Judge Jackson to address them in Monument Square, where they assembled in large numbers. Judge Jackson's address was brief, but was one of his finest efforts—full of the eloquence of truth, and completely demolishing the flimsy arguments of Gov. Johnson. His tribute to Hon. Wm. L. Yancey was happily received and beautifully expressed, and was received with unmistakable demonstrations of delight.

As a Douglas demonstration, this meeting was a most humiliating failure, and will, we think, satisfy Gov. Johnson that when, as the leader of the Southern Rights party, he had the most and warmest friends, he has now but a corporal's guard of supporters.

If we would know how to manage a little child, let us imagine how Jesus would have treated it. Would he not have engaged its happiest feelings and affections—won its heart and blessed it? An angel would be more successful in his teachings, only because he would be more gentle, more attractive, and more sympathizing. He would have greater truths to inculcate than we have, but knowing more clearly than we do the delicacy of our mysterious constitution, and the worth of a soul with its intellect and affections formed for eternity, he would not more cautiously with its bodily temperament.

If we were asked to say what we considered a sign of true greatness, we should point to those who, instead of waiting for some great opportunity to do something noble, avail themselves of every-day occasions, and unceasingly improve the most ordinary opportunities of doing good. These are the truly great. No occasion is too insignificant for them to dignify by improving it.

From Europe.

QUEBEC, July 30.—The royal steamship Hungarian arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th inst.

Matters in Italy remain unchanged. There was no news of importance from that quarter.

Official information had been received of the atrocious barbarities practiced upon the Christians in the East.

The number of victims that perished in the bloody massacres was estimated at eight thousand. No less than one hundred and fifty villages had been sacked and laid in ruins. The cruelties and relentless ferocity that characterized the massacres were frightful and sickening. The whole of the Frank inhabitants, and as many of the native Christians as could, had taken refuge on board the English, French and Russian men-of-war in the roads.

A succession of sanguinary conflicts were reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Messina, between the advance guard of the Sicilians and the Neapolitans. No decided advantage, however, seems to have been gained on either side. Gen. Garibaldi had expelled Farina and two others for alleged conspiracy against his cause.

Five great military camps are to be formed immediately in Sardinia.

Russia is anxious to join England in an alliance to crush the persecution of the Christians in Syria. The Sultan has promised that he would make every effort to restore tranquility and punish the guilty parties.

It was estimated in the House of Lords that the cost of the Chinese war would reach £50,000,000.

LONDON, July 18.—The Cunard steamship Company, which recently declined to give a negro first class passage on their steamers, have been obliged to compromise the matter in order to avoid a law suit and heavy damages. The matter happened in this way. At the International Statistical Congress, held in London, Lord Brougham called the attention of the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, to the fact that a negro was present as a member.

To this Mr. Dallas made no reply. The negro then rose and ostentatiously thanked Lord Brougham for the "kind recognition" which he had given him. At this point there was great cheering among the Abolitionists, of whom quite a number were present.

In this way, it would seem, negro equality has been formally recognized in England.

CAPE RACE, July 31.—The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, passed here yesterday evening.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia were about holding a conference.

Lord Palmerston had announced that the Government had adopted the report of the Commissioners recommending the immediate fortification of the dockyards along the English coast.

For this purpose £20,000,000 were to be raised by annuities, to terminate at the expiration of thirty years. Only £2,000,000, however, would be required this year.

The question of negro equality, as lately mooted by Lord Brougham in the Statistical Congress, had created quite a stir among the American residents in England, many of whom are Southerners. Lord Brougham had publicly disclaimed any intention of insulting the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, in his remarks touching the presence of the negro during the session of the Statistical Congress.

The atrocities in Syria had awakened great indignation all over Europe.

The Emperor of the French was preparing a powerful force to interfere for the protection of the Christians.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignation, in consequence of the King having taken decisive measures to enforce the adhesion of the troops to the constitution.

Advices from China had been received to the 7th of June. Hostilities were about commencing. It was rumored that twelve thousand Russians were about marching on Peking.

THE LATEST.—A telegram just received from Sicily states that Garibaldi had announced his intention of annexing Syria(?) to Sardinia.

The disturbances in Syria continued unabated.

French troops were embarking at Toulon to proceed with all haste to Syria.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE TROUBLES IN SYRIA.—The Rev. Wm. M. Thompson, Missionary of the American Board in Syria, has written a letter to the New York Observer, in which he attributes the late cruel massacres of the Christians to the decision of the European powers not to interfere with the governmental operations of Turkey, by which the Consuls of all nations have been prohibited from arresting the late infernal work, and to the bigotry of the Pasha of Beirut, who has been stirring up the hatred of the Druses against the Christians, for the purpose of accomplishing their destruction. The Turkish government, he says, everywhere assisted the Druse. Mr. Thompson says he has read through the entire history of Lebanon since the Arabs have resided on it, and it contains nothing that can compare with the late cold blooded butchery of unarmed men, of women, of priests, monks and nuns, not to speak of conflagrations of towns, villages, hamlets, churches and convents. He is of opinion that Russia and France will act separately from England, Austria and Prussia, and the downfall of the Turkish Empire may be looked for. In other quarters, the opinion is expressed that England and Prussia will unite with the other powers in remedying the disorders of the sick man. If the European governments could agree among themselves upon a fair distribution of his efforts, there would be short work with the troubles in Turkey.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

SET your mark in the world just as high or as low as you want it, and then look to no one for counsel, march straight up to it. Only try, and you will succeed.

Knoxville and Charleston Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company, held at Maryville, Tennessee, on the 14th of July, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, to wit:

Resolved, That we have full and undiminished confidence in the integrity and faithful ness of the President and Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and that they will in good faith, at the earliest practical period, carry out to consummation their contract with the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company.

Resolved, That we, as stockholders of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company, pledge ourselves to co-operate and harmonize with the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and in like good faith will, to the utmost of our ability, assist the President and Directors of our Company to carry out our part of the contract with the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the project and policy of connecting the cities of Charleston and Knoxville by a direct line of railroad, by way of the Rabun Gap, has lost none of its importance by the delay and financial difficulties that for the present impede its progress, and we earnestly hope and confidently trust, that the State of South Carolina will not, after expending between two and three millions of dollars, and having overcome the most expensive and difficult part in the work, falter in the prosecution of this most important enterprise to final completion.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of the County Court of Blount County, in January last, in refusing to permit any portion of the Blount County bonds to be issued in fulfillment of the contract with the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, until said company is prepared to resume the work in Tennessee, and until the original design of connecting Charleston and Knoxville by rail way shall be put beyond a reasonable doubt, and then only by the joint order of the Presidents of the Blue Ridge and the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Companies.

Resolved, That we recommend that the salaries of the officers of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company be abolished during the suspension of the work in Tennessee, leaving it discretionary with the Board of Directors, at the end of each year, to make such allowances to said officers, as to them may seem just and proper, in view of the duties necessarily performed by them during the preceding year.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, to wit:

Hon. Edward Frost, J. G. Ramsey, Will Wallace, Sam. Fride, Edward George, John S. Craig, Greene D. Saffell, B. S. Wilson, John E. Toole.

On motion, the second Saturday of July, 1861, was fixed as the time for the next annual meeting, at Maryville.

Tennessee River Railroad Company.

FRANKLIN, July 20, 1860.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held this day.

A majority of the stock being represented, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Leon F. Siler, Esq., Chairman, and Wm. H. Peronneau, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Hon. Edward Frost made a verbal report on the condition and prospects of the work.

An election was then held for officers to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Hon. Edward Frost.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. H. Peronneau.

Directors—Jesse R. Siler, N. S. Jarrett, Dillard Love, G. A. Trenholm, M. H. Thomas, H. G. Woodfin, J. C. Moore, Henry Gourdin, Wm. H. D. Gaillard.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. H. G. Woodfin, and adopted:

Resolved, That we look to the extension of the Blue Ridge Railroad through the Tennessee Valley as a matter of first importance to the citizens of Macon and the adjoining counties of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the efforts making in behalf of this enterprise by our friends in South Carolina, should prompt us to put forth our energies and all the means at our command for their assistance and encouragement.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Tennessee River Railroad Company, residing in North Carolina, be requested to cause mass meetings to be held in different sections of this country, in order to manifest the public opinion in favor of the enterprise, and afford to our friends in South Carolina, and to the Legislature of that State, reliable assurances as to the zeal and abilities of the counties and of private individuals to give material aid to the construction of the work.

Resolved, That we approve the resolutions of our last annual meeting in regard to County subscriptions, and will endeavor to have them brought to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, our County Courts, and of the people at the ballot box.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Franklin Observer, and that other papers friendly to the road be requested to copy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders and this meeting, are hereby tendered to Hon. Edward Frost, President, for the able and satisfactory address with which he has favored us on this, as well as on former occasions, and for his efficient supervision of the road.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—At half-past 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a tornado passed over this city from the North-west, unroofing several buildings and prostrating a number of trees. Boats were blown from their moorings and considerable damage done, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes, and was accompanied by hail and rain.

From the Newberry Sun. A Bird's Eye View of the World.

PART I.

In throwing the eye hurriedly over the universal habitation of man, and gathering within its focus the rapid transition of startling events, one might exclaim, "Surely the seventh vial of wrath is upon us," for War and Disintegration run riot. Kings, Emperors and Prelates are at variance—and thousands fly to battle. Royalty, forsooth! For nearly six thousand years has the pagantry and pomp of kings, emperors, false teachers and aristocracy, retained millions upon millions of honest yeomen, sons and noblemen in the most servile vassalage; retaining from them that "knowledge which is power"—the palladium of the White Race. All of whom must be free. Kings, Emperors and Prelates, to the contrary notwithstanding. Let their leaders execute justice and mercy, and there is naught to fear—education, suffrage, and right is gradually seizing the millions of Europe.

Happily (in the order of destiny) amid this commotion we see in disconnected sections of Europe, the prototype of Civil Religious Liberty—for seminal reform, disinterested democratic opinions, genuine religious fervor flow upon the masses.

Ere the anathema against Italy is backed by the carnal weapon, from the East of Europe comes the mournful tidings that the hordes of Moslem, Druse and Turks are massacring the defenceless Christians of Syria and the Holy Land, by thousands—blotting them out as though they never existed! Men women and children! An imbecile Sultan, propped by England, must come down from his throne. Britain is responsible for this catastrophe, for the Czar would have protected his Greek-Catholics and silenced these fanatical hordes long since, had not the jealousy of the West prevented him at the Crimea—we don't know whether this alliance would have checked the Czar had not the astute, far-seeing Napoleon, effected a treaty, at once elevating to the French arms, not discreditable to Russia, but with little glory to England, the sequel of which may discover itself.

The Ottoman Empire, which is now utterly bankrupt, having some two hundred millions of bills presented, and nothing to meet them but a blank balance sheet, and no prospect, looks much like the predicted dismemberment, in view of the recent and prevailing massacres. France asks of her remittance, she answers, "money I have none."

The Turks have been the terror of Europe and Asia for centuries—having held possession of the Holy places of Palestine—whence sprung the crusades—but the Saracens have had their glory; the Israelites are beginning to occupy the sacred palaces of the Holy Land, in vast numbers, they declare that the Day of Deliverance is at hand! In Sweden a great religious spirit prevails—out of a population of 3,500,000, the lowest estimate places the number of converts at two hundred and fifty thousand souls—this great work has been developed not so much by the clergy as the individual efforts of pious laymen. Drunkenness has ceased to such an extent that two thirds of the distilleries have closed. In Ireland there is a Protestant revival and one in infidel Turkey—both extensive. Perfect religious liberty for all Protestants in all Italy save Naples, Venice and the Papal States. Louis Napoleon has instituted popular sovereignty—the people snuff Democracy and Europe may never more be quiet until either popular opinion or traditional succession has the mastery, and Europe be drenched from centre to circumference with rivers of blood. In Asia stagnant apathy is relieved only by China, the war with England and France has produced a violent burst of hatred against the Christian Religion. The anti-Christian party affirm "that the false religion of Jesus is used to poison the mind of the simple." The Chinese publish an imperial statute, pronouncing the punishment of death by strangulation against all Europeans who shall teach and all Chinese who shall adopt the Christian religion.

England is expending millions of pounds sterling in fortifications around London; the leading continental powers are vigorously building armaments of war and placing themselves on the last vantage ground. Napoleon is not asleep; his astute mind grasps the pulse of Europe—has liberal policy, and popular suffrage has fed the slumbering soul of millions, and the vestal torch already glimmers upon the chambers of traditional succession and vaunted divine right—and he knows not but that these powers may combine in demand for his retirement.

The crop prospect of Europe is said to be gloomy, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. England, in the midst of preparations to combat with distasteful China, whose population is four hundred millions, or rather, as the sands of the sea, is startled with the intelligence that an immense deficit is reported in the crops.

In France the crops are also short—vegetables and fruit were never before known to be so dear. Choices loaf is said to retail for 57 cents the pound; salmon 81 cents the pound, etc. In consequence of the wet and cold seasons and consequent deficit of cereals, it is reasonable to suppose that an excessive demand will be made for American breadstuffs.

ANON.

An ingenious down-east individual, who has invented a kind of "love letter ink," which he has been selling as a safe-guard against actions for breach of promise of marriage, inasmuch as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after it was written, was done brown by a brother down-caster, who purchased a hundred boxes of the article, and gave him his note for ninety days. At the expiration of the time the inventor called for payment, but on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a piece of blank paper. The note had been written with his own ink!